was placed in charge of the affairs of the Nation, since which time it has succeeded in closing the mill, the factory, the workshop; stopped the spinning of the looms, denounced protection as legalized robbery, thrown our laborers and mechanics into reforced idleness, discouraged the investment of capital, and brought penury and want into the homes of our people through the length and breadth of the land.

capital, and brought penury and want into homes of our people through the length and breadth of the land.

It promised to cheapen goods and increase wages; it has done neither. It promised to cheapen money; it has succeeded in driving it from circulation. It promised to preserve the credit of the Nation; it has destroyed it. It has plunged the country into debt. It has issued bonds in fabulous amounts. It has shown its utter inefficiency to govern, its utter disregard for the wants of the Nation. It has disregard for the wants of the Nation. It has disregard for the wants of the Nation. It has disregard to be done but to wrap it in its winding sheet and carry it silently to the tomb, where, with the help of God and the American people, it can rest in sweet repose.

the help of God and the American people, it can rest in sweet repose. The proudest part of the proud record of the Republican party has been its steadfast devotion to the cause of sound finance. When this country was tempted to pay ite bonds in depreciated money, the Republican party responded with loud acclaim to that noble sentiment of General Hawley that every bond was as sacred as a soldier's grave. What we were in our days of victory, the same are we in our days of defeat—champions of solid finance—and when the time comes as it will surely come, for us to lead this country back to those paths of prospective and fame which were trodden under Republican rule for so many years, we shall take back with us our ancient glory, undimmed by adversity; our ancient honor, unsulfied by defeat.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization named Senator Orville F. Berry, of Carrol, for chairman, and he was escorted to the platform.

onvention at 1:03 took a recess until 2 p. m. As the frowd was filing out a delegate in the body of the hall mounted a chair and read a dispatch announcing that the Republicans of Vermont had instructed for McKinley. This was greeted with loud cheers, and a blue silk banner, with a picture of the Ohio statesman, which had been smuggled into the hall a few moments before,

en the delegates reassembled at 2:15, Senator Berry was presented as permanent chairman and addressed the convention.

Senator Berry spoke at length on Protection and Reciprocity. Upon the financial issue he said, amid

repeated applause:

The financial issue is an issue that we must and will meet. The Republican party believes in bimetainsm; they believe in the use of both gold and silver money; they believe in using them as money, and that every dollar, whether gold, silver or paper, shall be as good as every other dollar; they believe in the same dollar for the laboring man as they do for the bondholders; they believe in an honest dollar and in the right and in the opportunity of every man to earn one.

dollar and in the right and in the opportunity of every man to earn one.

The Republican party has met every difficult problem presented to the American people in the last forty years and has solved them in the interest of the people and for the welfare of the Nation. They issued the greenback and made it as good as gold, and they will meet this question how and in the same sure and patriotic way solve it. A party that in forty years has never broken a pledge or failed to redeem a promise surely can be trusted to solve this problem, and if trusted they will solve it to the entire satisfaction of all the people and in the interest of all.

In his concluding remarks the speaker denounced

In his concluding remarks the speaker den Governor Altgeld as a man who, by his acts, had shown that he is not in sympathy with law and order, and who has done more during his term of

When Chairman Berry concluded, the Comto contests and that each Congressional district order at 3 o'clock, and the name of Captain John R. Tanner, of Clay County, was sub nome, and seconded by M. B. Madden, of Chicago. The accoustic properties of the structure were

execrable and the speeches were little more than

Congressman Albert J. Hopkins was nominated by S. G. Hanchett, of Aurora.

Dr. Robbins, of Quincy, was also named, and a ballot was ordered at 3:40 p. m.

The first ballot gave Tanner, 1,106; Hopkins 60; Robbins, 69. The selection was made unaninous, and Captain Tanner was escorted to the platform and made a graceful speech of ac-

For Lieutenant-Governor, W. A. Northcutt, of Greenville; Theodore S. Chapman, of Jersey, and David Ross, of La Salle, were named without speeches. The convention at this point was in such uproar and confusion that the order of business was suspended for several moments. The ballot resulted in Northcutt's election.

A CHICAGO ALDERMAN ROUGHLY HANDLED. Alderman "Ruck" McCarthy, of Chicago, the famous slugger of the Twenty-ninth Ward, was badly thrashed this morning by William Webb, of the same ward. One eye was nearly knocked out, and he was thrown down, kicked and beaten. The dispute took place in the Hd Congressional headquarters, in the Leland Hotel. "Buck" began to threaten to "clean out" the place. Webb did not wait. "Take that," said he, and he let out his right and landed, and "Buck" careened over a chair. Webb was at him like a cyclone. The next blow caught him under the left ear, and the third sent him to the floor. When Alderman McCarthy was rescued he presented a sorrewful plight. His face was covered with blood and he was nearly unconscious. He was taken to a private room and put to bed, where a physician attended to his injuries. Later in the day he appeared on the floor of the convention with both eyes nearly closed.

Several other "statesmen" were also involved in the fracas, and there was a general breaking of chairs and others articles of furniture. Deputy-Sheriff Morris Hayes drew a revolver and tried to use it, but was prevented. Scarcely a man came out of the melee without a battered head. The trouble arose over the distribution of delegates' tickets to the convention. of the same ward. One eye was nearly knocked

WHY THE SOUTH WANTS M'KINLEY. BELIEF THAT HIS ELECTION WOULD TURN HARD

TIMES INTO PROSPERITY. Washington, April 29 (Special).—Senator B. K. Bruce, of Missourl, who is ardently supporting Major McKinley for the Republican Presidential lation, arrived here yesterday from an extended no through the South. From his personal observaom interviews with Southern delegates elected to the St. Louis Convention, and from letters received by him from prominent Republican leaders, he is ation at St. Louis. In conversation to-day, Mr.

The South is enthusiastic for McKinley because it believes his nomination and election for the Presidency would bring prosperity to that section of the country. Under the operations of the McKinley lariff law the great resources and industries of the South were being developed, laborers received employment and good wages and prosperity were almost universal. The repeal of the McKinley law and the

URIC ACID.

Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad,
Fort Scott, Kansas, July 22d, 1885.
nen:—Referring to your favor of the 18th inst.
rater is for my own use. I know it will cure any
bladder trouble. About June 1st I was taken the water is for my own use. I know it will cure any mey or bladder trouble. About June 1st I was taken m with urinary trouble and found I had crystals in urins caused by excess of uric acid. No one can appears this sickness until they have had it. I was taken m about every third day with colic in my kidneys and dere, which is equal to death itself, it is so painful. I was taken at the color of the color of the second half and a half sallon of RIPLEY BROM-LITHIA through I was a second to the second half on and used it and have not felt the slightest trace of tince. My object in writing to you was to secure a los, and place it in my cellar for future use in case the raise returned. You are at liberty to refer any one to for commendation. Yours very truly.

W. D. DANLEY, Chief Train Dispatcher.

A gallon jug will last two weeks.

EASTERN R. B. L. CO.,

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Colgate's

caused want and suffering where good times and contentment had previously prevailed. With the nomination of Mr. McKinley the furnace fires will be resulted at once in the South and the poor whites and blacks will have sufficient employment to keep their families from starvation.

There have never been such hard times, not even immediately after the war, as are now feit by the masses at the South. The people are enthusiastic for the nomination and election of Mr. McKinley because they know him to be the friend of the workingman, and realize that under his rule prosperity and happiness will reign throughout the country. The nomination of Mr. McKinley at St. Louis and his election in November would mean the salvation of the South. With this great undeveloped industries and stores of wealth, which only need the re-enactment of laws protective to American industries, the South would be a new South and the prejudices and anilmosities of the past would be soon forgotten. If McKinley is nominated at St. Louis to mean the soluth would be an ewe South and the prejudices and anilmosities of the past would be soon forgotten. If McKinley is nominated at St. Louis it means that the solid South will be smashed and that States always found in the Democratic column will give their electoral votes for the great apostle of protection.

PATTISON THEIR MAN.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS NAME HIM FOR PRESIDENT.

THE PLATFORM DECLARES FOR THE GOLD STANDARD AND THE WILSON TARIFF-

HARRITY IN FULL CONTROL. Allentown, Penn., April 29.-The adoption of the

Governor Robert E. Pattison, were the chief features of the Democratic State Convention, held here favor of Mr. Pattison's Presidential candidacy, and the indersement of him, as contained in the plat-

Although there was opposition to the unit rule, it did not affect the ex-Governor, and with the unit rule in force the sixty-four delegates from Penn-sylvania to the National Convention will support

John M. Braden, of Washington, and B. C. Potts, of Delaware, were nominated by acclamation for Congressmen-at-large. The electors-at-large are

William H. Singerly, Philadelphia; George W. Guthrie, Allegheny; James Denton Hancock, Venango; Alexander H. Coffroth, Somerset. The following were nominated by acclamation as delegates at-large; William F. Harrity, Philadelphia; Robert E. Wright, Lehigh; J. Henry Cochran, Lycoming; Charles A. Fagan, Allegheny; Dr. John Todd, Montgomery; Benjamin F. Meyers, Dauphin; John S. Rilling, Erie; John T. Lenahan, Luzerne.

The convention was always under the control of National Chairman W. F. Harrity, who insisted upon a sound gold basis platform upon which ex-Governor Pattison could be presented to the country as Pennsylvania's candidate, representing the business interests of the country and the determination of the Democrats of Pennsylvania to stand for the Wilson tariff. Mr. Harrity goes to the National Convention in absolute control of the Pennsylvania

GOLD MEN WIN THE FIGHT.

A STORMY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN MICHIGAN.

THE PRESIDENT'S FINANCIAL POLICY INDORSED-

ESCAPE FROM DEFEAT.

Detroit, Mich., April 29.-The Michigan State Democratic Convention to-day, after a stormy policy of Grover Cleveland, chose four gold standvention, of whom thirteen are counted gold monometallists and eleven silver bimetallists. forced by a considerable anti-Administration force, dent's present term. The Administration forces were led by Elliott G. Stevenson, the law partner of Don M. Dickinson, while their opponents were generalled by Thomas E. Barkworth, candidate for Congress in the Ild District two years ago.

There was an exciting fight over the delegates-atlarge, the Administration sound money faction winning by a substantial majority. Those named were Elliott Stevenson, of Detroit; Thomas A. E. Weadock, Bay City; Robert R. Blacker, Manistee, and Peter White, Marquette.

To-night there is some talk of a new free silver party in Michigan, but it is not likely that any effective steps will be taken in time to have any effect on the fall campaign.

Don M. Dickinson, who came nearer being beaten in his fight for the Administration to-day than he has ever come since 1872 in any contest, was enturing the step of the provided of the step of the s

GEORGIA'S REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

THE M'KINLEY LEADER ELECTED CHAIRMAN-

vention to nominate four delegates-at-large to St. those holding tickets issued by Chairman Buc were admitted to the hall. This was understood

were admitted to the hall. This was understood to be in the interest of McKiniey, and the friends of Reed sent a delegation to the Chief of Police to protest against this plan, but without avail.

Colonel A. E. Buck, leader of the McKinley forces, was elected temporary chairman on the motion of W. G. Pledger, leader of the anti-McKinley forces, and a permanent organization was soon effected by electing Colonel Buck as permanent chairman. By the combination which effected this result, Mr. Pledger's law partner, H. L. Johnson, was named as one of the four delegates-at-large, the other three being McKinley men, as follows: A. E. Buck, J. U. Devereaux and H. A. Rucker, all but Colonel Buck being colored.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE TO MEET. The Republican County Committee will hold a special meeting at the headquarters, No. 113 West Thirty-eighth-st, this evening, to consider a number of constitutional amendments which the machine did not care to risk at the last meeting.

VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS UNITED.

Washington, April 29 (Special).-General James A Walker, of the IXth Virginia District, is sanguine of Republican success this fall in the Old Dominion. He said to-day at the Capitol: "All the differences in the Republican party in our State have been healed since the meeting of the State Convention, and the party has a good chance to win in November. If we can have a fair election we are certain to

If we can have a fair election we all win."

"How will the delegation to St. Louis stand?"

"I think McKiniey will have every delegate from the State except two. The State Convention, as you know, instructed for McKiniey, and the instructions will be obeyed."

The friends of General Walker say he will be renominated for Congress by acciamation. There is also some talk of presenting his name to the St. Louis Convention as a candidate for Vice-President.

THE PATRIOTIC REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETS The Patriotic Republican Club, a powerful polittrict, held a large and enthusiastic meeting last No. 248 East Seventy-eighth-st., and business of

much importance was transacted. Several new members were admitted to the club, and preparations were made to celebrate the second anniversary of its formation. The celebration will take the form of a dinner in the clubhouse, and many prominent Republicans are expected to be present and make speeches. An amendment to the bylaws, changing speeches. An amendment to the bylaws, changing the regular meetings from the second and fourth Tuesdays in every month to the second and fourth Wednesdays, was unanimously adopted.

The officers of the club are as follows: B. Oppenheimer, president; J. M. Steele, first vice-president; M. S. Kitzinger, second vice-president; C. T. Schmitt, corresponding secretary; Ellis Getzler, financial secretary; J. Froman, treasurer; Max Lowenthal, librarian; Jacob Abrahams, sergeant-at-arms; Board of Directors—William McGill, chairman; John R. Moore, secretary; Solomon Oppenheimer, Lewis Hecht, E. Schwarz, J. Mendel and A. Cohen.

The club has a membership of about two hundred and fifty, and new members are coming in at every meeting. Among the honorary members of the club are Governor Levi P. Mortor, William McKinley and Mayor William L. Strong.

NEBRASKA SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS. Lincoln, Neb., April 29.-Nebraska Democrats of to-day primarily to elect four delegates-at-large to the Chicago Convention and incidentally, as the party leaders announced, "to declare to the Democracy of the Nation that Nebraska is not wholly silver mad." There was a full representation of silver mad." There was a full representation of delegates and an absence of bitter strife in the de-liberations. There was no launching of Presidential booms, the only favored son mentioned being Serre-tary J. Sterling Morton, who in advance had indichairman of the State Central Committee, called the delegates to order. He announced the selection by the committee of W. D. McHugh, of Omaha, as temporary chairman, and McHugh made an address, emphasizing the declaration that this was the only genuine Democratic Convention, and that held last week was simply an off-shoot of the Populist party.

The following delegates-at-large were selected by acclamation: Tohias Caster, of Lincoln; W.A. Paxton, Omaha; C. G. Ryan, Grand Island; Pan. W. Cook, Beatrice. A strong sound-money seciaration was adopted.

COMPARATIVE PRICES

OF CHAMPAGNE IN ENGLAND, THE HOME OF WINE CONNOISSEURS.

POMMERY & GRENO, Extra Sec., 1889
VVE. CLICQUOT, PERRIER JOUET, Cuvee A & B, Extra Dry, "
LOUIS ROEDERER, MOET & CHANDON, G. H. MUMM & CO., Cuvee A, Extra Dry, "

Taken from the price list of Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey (the leading Wine Merchants in England), showing the position of the different brands of Champagne on the English market where wines are paid for according to quality.

HIS NOMINATION SAFE.

GENERAL GROSVENOR SAYS IT WILL BE M'KINLEY WITHOUT DOUBT.

CHAMPIONS OF THE OHIO MAN ALL CONFIDENT-THE ANTI-M'KINLEY "COMBINE" DESPOND-

A LODGE OF SORROW

General Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, Major Mc Washington, put in a full day yesterday in the interest of his candidate. General Grosvenor shirks the opportunity for a fight to the finish in a cause he believes in, and he is terribly in earnest in his battle for McKinley. Every time he ran counter to T. C. Platt, James S. Clarkson or any of the Anti-McKinley "combine," he had some redhot Buckeye shot ready to pour into them.

ley men were likely to unite upon General Harrison as the only man who can prevent McKinley's nomination at St. Louis, General Grosvenor said 'General Harrison's name will not be presented at the Republican National Convention at St. Louis. The Republicans of Indiana are committed to Mc already elected and instructed for McKinley, except four. These four are the delegates-at-large who will be chosen at the Indiana State Conven-tion, and they will be McKinley men and will be instructed for McKinley in deference to Indiana

THE NEWS GRATIFYING.

The news from Vermont and Illinois, as it was cirulated about the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, was gratifying to McKinley men and seemed to leave no doubt that McKinley would enter the National Convention on June 17 with a ubstantial majority over all the other candidates. last evening in Mr. Platt's apartments, with T. ing ceremonies. Senator-elect J. B. Foraker, who since his present visit in the city, consented to tak which he would assist in giving McKinley the coup Foraker would say little in reply to these reports

the opposition to McKinley, which is hourly grow ing weaker, would like to see happen. The author. se stories will be disappointed

Then the General shook his flowing mane, and said, with emphasis: "McKinley will be at St. Louis, and it will be on the first by lot."

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

positive declaration on the financial question.

"Why doesn't Speaker Reed say something on platform is exactly the Ohio platform in effect. tion are even more conservative than the platform of Ohio. In the course of a speech in Congress in our mints to the silver builton of the world, independently of international agreement, that very instant, or in a brief time, at best, you have sent gold to a premium; then you have put it in a great neasure into disuse, and we are remitted to the single standard, that of silver alone. We have deprived ourselves of the active use of both metals. Major McKinley voted against free silver, and in 1891 he stumped Ohio from one end to the other against Campbell, who stood on a free-silver platform, and won a victory. Boll down what McKinley said in 1830 in Congress, and you will have exactly the Maine platform."

"I will tell you something which perhaps you did not know. McKinley had nothing to do with drawing the Ohio platform. It was drawn by Taylor in the committee room of the convention. McKin

"Why doesn't Morton speak out?" continued Genral Grosvenor. "Why does he not repudiate the platform adopted by the New-York Convention? This was the worst straddle I ever read. It deis an international agreement, and as long as gold is an international agreement, and as long as good remains the standard of the world. That seems re-markable. As long as gold is the standard they are in favor of it, but when there is a prospect of international agreement they are in favor of of international agreement they are marked as something else, and they have not fixed the tribunal to say when there is a prospect. Who is going to decided that? It is the most absolute straddle that ever was written."

DEFENDING OHIO'S STAND.

The General then defended Ohio's stand on the money question "The talk about Ohio being un-sound on that question," he said, "is a mere politi-cal trick. Ohio has been among the foremost champions of honest money. When Maine went down under greenbacks in 1875 and elected a Democratic Governor, defeating all but one of the Republican candidates for Congress, Ohio raised the banner of honest money unger Hayes and turned the tide No man did more for the cause than Major Mc-Kinley. After his speeches in 1890 and in the State campaign of 1891, and more recently before the Marquette Club, in Chicago, is it not strange the Marquette Clin, in Chicago, is it not strange that a question as to his attitude as to the silver question should be raised? It is easy to see the purpose behind it. To-day Vermont will elect her delegates. There are no more State conventions, excepting in Delaware, east of the Mississippi. If they could get McKinley to come out now and denounce silver, you may see what the effect would be. It is one of the most contemptible tricks ever

General Grosvenor's attention was called to the claim that delegates from Southern States were for different candidates in the published tables. He repiled to this: "We recognize the men who have been regularly elected. In Alabama, for instance, where the Reed men bolted, we recognize the regularly elected delegates. This accounts for the difference. Otherwise my figures are based on absolutely ac curate information.
"I think that a majority of the National Commit-tee are in favor of McKinley. They were when St.

Louis was chosen as the convention city in opposi-tion to the wishes of Mr. Platt and Senator Quay. In the matter of seating the delegates whose seats are contested, I think the committee is composed of men of too high a character to permit of anything unfair. I look for fair dealing. In view of the overwhelming popularity manifested for McKinley it would not be policy to permit anything unjust, even if the character of the gentiemen who compose the committee would allow them to attempt it."

Marcus A. Hanna, of Cleveland, and General Grosvenor interchanged many telegrams yester-day. When the General heard the news from

Vermont and Georgia, a satisfied smile stole over his face, and the note book, which every day sees an addition to McKiniey delegates, was frequently drawn out for consultation and additions were made to the ever-lengthening column of figures over which is the head "Delegates instructed for Mc-Kiniey." General Grosvenor said musingly that his note book and system of bookkeeping could hardly be termed the double entry system, as all deposits were in one column and credited to an Ohlo man.

Oblo man.

There was a large gathering of politicians in the hotei in the course of the day, and all candidates were represented. General Grosvenor, Senator-elect Joseph B. Foraker and Francis B. Loomis, ex-State Librarian of Ohio, were the McKinley men; W. Murray Crane, member of the Republican National Committee from Massachusetts, represented Mr. Reed; ex-Senator Warner Miller and Chauncey M. Depew looked after the Morton interests, and James S. Clarkson, recently returned from a conference with Joseph M. Hanley and other members of the "Presidential combine" in Washington, was about there for Allison. No one seemed happy save the McKinley men. Charles Emory Smith, Editor of "The Philadelphia Press," was also in the lobby, and admitted that there was a strong McKinley sentiment in this State and that McKinley's nomination seemed assured.

GENERAL GROSVENOR'S FIGURES.

Senator-elect Foraker, who, to use his own words does not like "to be crucified" on every occasion, was stopped by several persons and asked about the outlook for McKinley. He said in speaking of General Grosvenor's figures: "I have not had time to keep track of the delegates elected and the instructions given. I know General Grosvenor to be honest and painstaking in his collection of figures, and I do not doubt that he has the matter exactly correct. The news from Vermont is enough to make a smile fillumine the face of every McKinley man. I believe that it is all over now but the shouting. As for the money platform of McKinley, I see that it is causing some comment, but I believe that it is causing some comment, but I believe that Senator Sherman has given the matter about correctly. The St. Louis Convention will declare for the gold standard, with perhaps the clause about international bimetallism, and that is where McKinley stands. McKinley is going right ahead, and he looks like the nomitee of the St. Louis Convention; but no matter who is nominated, the candidate of the Republican party will be elected by an unprecedented majority."

Mr. Loomis, who was Consul to St. Etlenne under President Harrison, asked if there was not some quiet talk about Harrison in the East. He was State Librarian under Foraker, and is listed as a Foraker man. He said: "Of course there is absolutely no truth in the report that Mr. Foraker made the remark that Harrison was the logical solution of a deadlock in the convention, and that business could be done with him on a political basis. The truth is Ohio is solidly for McKinley and we believe that he is going to be nominated. If there was any lurking doubt at home the news from over the country would settle it. Major McKinley is the exponent of protection and that is what the people want. We are not making deals outside and are not looking for a logical solution, as we believe that McKinley is to be nominated." was stopped by several persons and asked about

Ex-Senator W. D. Washburn, of Minnesota, says

to be a matter of sectionalism, he added, "and if Major McKinley is nominated he will be supported just as layally as any other candidate by the Republicans of my district."

James S. Clarkson said yesterday that his figures did not give within a hundred the number of delegates that General Grosvenor ciaimed for McKinley. "The trouble is that a glint of sunshine has stolen into General Grosvenor's figuring and set him wrong," he continued. "When one is enthusiastic it is easy to take things for granted. He says that McKinley has 450 delegates. I doubt whether he actually has within a hundred of that number. In all probability McKinley will have the largest number of any of the candidates on the first ballot, but that does not insure the nomination. Senator Sherman had the most votes on the first ballot in 1888, but he was not nominated. I think Senator Allison still has an excellent chance."

TWO MORE FROM RUSSELL'S STATE Springfield, Mass., April 29.—The Democrats of the Springfield, Mass., April 3.—Ins bemocrats of the list Congress Pistrict at Holyoke this afternoon elected as delegates to the Chicago Convention John C. Crosby, of Pittefield, and Michael Connors, of Holyoke, with J. E. Cadigan, of North Adams, and F. S. Dewey, of Westfield, as alternates.

REFORMED COURTING.

From The Atchison Globe.

An Atchison girl is writing a book which will be an attack on the present social system. Her principal objection to society is the manner in which young men do their courting. At present, when a young man goes to see a girl, she cannot tell whether he means business or is just amusing himself. What she wants to do is to have an understanding that if a young man goes to see a girl a certain number of times it is to constitute an engagement, and she advocates having the Legislature pass a law making the young man liable to a damage suit if he breaks away after going the specified number of times. She proposes that the Legislature authorize the printing of blanks, or coupons, which every girl must keep at her house, and whenever a young man calls he must stan his name to one of them. When she has say ten signatures of one young man to ten different coupons, she can consider herself engaged to him, and she can recover damages if he refuses to do the right thing. If a girl is willing to allow a young man to come and see her more than the number of times required by law and not consider it an engagement, she must sign a release releving him of all llability. The book will soon be finished, and she expects it to have big sale. She believes that if her idea is carried out it will result in less anxiety to parents, less trouble for the girls and a blessing to society. From The Atchison Globe.

A FRAGRANT BATH.

From Invention. From Invention.

We have always known that Parisian ladies know a trick or two not generally known by the world at large for preserving their youth and brightness. We have it on the authority of a contemporary that these ladies put starch into their bath water to aoften it, as it is cheaper than borax or toilet vinegar, and more trustworthy than ammonia, which is said to induce a growth of down on the skin. The Parisian ladies' maids are adepts at preparing delicate toilet waters, and always have material ready for use, meal baths, starch baths, flower baths, sea baths and medicated baths. One bath which is considered somewhat of a luxury must have a curious baths and medicated baths. One bath which is considered somewhat of a luxury must have a currous pudding effect. The bath tub is lined with a linen sheet, gored properly to fit it. Then a bag containing almond meal or oatmeal, with orris root and dozens of other ingredients, it put in, giving it a delicious fragrance. The bath being filled to the brim with water, the intending bather gets in and remains until she is saturated with the perfume. Would that such baths were more common in England!

OUT OF PURE PHILANTHROPY. From The Philadelphia Record.

From The Philadelphia Record.

About 4 o'clock the other afternoon a half-dozen members of the Tloga Wheelmen started from the clubhouse for a spin down to Point Breeze. As they curved their wheels out of Venango-st. and into Broad-st. a tall, portly and pompous man of middle age, and with mustaches waxed A la militaire, stepped out into the roadway, and in a voice full of command yelled, "Stop!" The cyclists instantly dismounted. "What's the matter?" inquired one. "You've got no lamps on your wheels," said the pompous man. "Why, you must have wheels in your head," replied one of the riders; "we don't have to carry lamps in daylight." "Say, are you a bicycle cop? Where's your star?" asked another wheelman. "I beg your pardon, gentiemen, if you took me for a policeman you owe me an apology. Out of pure kindness I stopped you to call your attention to the fact that it will be dark in a few hours, and I should hate to see such nice young fellows run in for riding without a light. By-the-way, gentiemen, I am introducing a new and improved bicycle lantern, warranted not to go out in the stiffest wind or over the roughest road. Throws a briliant"— "Come off! Is that what you stopped us for?" "Certainly. I can show you testimonlais"— "Scat! Scatter! You're occupying our air!" And away' the wheelmen went down Broad-st.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

THE CRUELTY OF THE CHECK REIN. IT NOT ONLY CAUSES SUFFERING, BUT INJURES THE HEALTH OF HORSES.

Sir: In a valuable article before me, "A Lover of Horses" enumerates the cruelties heaped upon the horse, and adds: "But all these things put to-ge her do not hurt like the check rein; that porge her do not hurt like the check rein; that por-tion of the spine in the neck (constantly irritated by the check) is, in a horse, as in a man, very sensitive. If a man's neck be forced into any constrained position and held there, the keenest suf-fering quickly follows. If a horse's head be fastened down a foot below its natural place, he will suffer, but not a tenth part as much as if it is fastened a foot above it. The great strain," he adds, "is felt at the top of the neck, and another common effect of the check is stiff shoulders and weak knees." He tells us that for years he has observed in New-York City that car and omnibus horses, although hard worked and on hardest pavements, very rarely become stiff forward, because their heads are free; while even in the country livery horses wearing tight check reins are al

most sure to become stiff. The check doubtless explains why so many good norset travel stiff, almost as if foundered How often we see trotting horses in the park with their heads unnaturally fastened back, often eight or heads unnaturally fastened back, often each ten inches higher than they would naturally carry them. All the tossing and twisting and jerking is their pitiful appeal to get relief from the suffering caused by that unyielding strap. The horse's support ple strength and freedom of action are in that long, wonderful neck; when the neck is contracted stiffened by this taut contrivance, the strain of drawing or of locomotion must fall, not on his neck muscles, as nature intends, but on every other part of his "sore" body.

Physicians assure us that high heels, throwing the weight of the body forward, are injurious to eyes and spine, the strain resulting because the body is out of position. So serious is this evil that some physicians have refused to attend patients who persisted in their use. The first thought of rehitect is to have his building on a firr solld foundation-to have his building square and true. Surely of no less importance is it to have a "travelling machine" properly poised. But a

Doubtless blacksmiths are, as a rule, ignorant as yet of the perfect art of shoeing; but if they could yet of the perfect art of shoeing; but if they could persuade their clients to discard or moderate this device of torment and discase, they would in many cases save their own; reputation, and have sound horses instead of lame and sore ones. A year or more ago comparatively few cerriage horses were harnessed with checks. What a pleasure it was to see them standing at rest, in perfect comfort and repose! But now the cruel fad comes back again, and the suffering is evidenced by the desperate tossing of heads as the carriages of fashion stand before our churches, our shops and private dwellings, stamped with this "badge of cruelty," as ignorant as it is senseless. What a state of useless, nervous suffering they tell! They who so heartlessly impose it upon these helpless creatures would not endure it for themselves one moment. New-York, April 25, 1856.

LOSSES BY UNDERVALUATION. WHAT THE AD VALOREM SYSTEM HAS DONE-THE NEED OF MORE COMPETENT APPRAISERS.

Sir: These surely are the pressing needs of th ime. It is quite evident that Congress will not fee more income and to have our revenue laws intelli-gently and honestly enforced. The tariff question will be fully examined in principle and detail by the next Congress, and let us hope that wise and just legislation will follow. The subject is a very at-tractive one, but I want just now to say something of our Administrative customs, revenue laws and the practices thereunder. Having had some perional observation of these defective laws and regulations, I have seen them to be a source of loss to the Government and a hindrance to honest com-From the tariff law of 1779 to that now in opera-

tion the ad valorem system of duties, either pure and simple, as in the present law, or combined with ariff of 1861 to the McKinley law of 1890, has be ormally appraised many millions of dollars worth of Civil Service system of appointment; but it is doubt ful if undervaluations and the consequent dispeting with important woollen textiles were ever greater than at this time.

Successive Congresses have attempted to correct this condition of affairs, but their efforts have been mainly directed to organizing an effective board for the rehearing of questions of appraisement, etc., on appeals of the importers claiming overvaluation; very rarely if ever on appeal by a representative of the people claiming undervaluation. To one who is at all acquainted with the organization of the appraisers' warehouse this seems to be beginning the reform at the wrong end of the system.

In 1893 over 23,000 protests on questions of classifica-tion, etc., were filed with the Board of General Ap praisers, and at the same time there were unsettled claims, on a single line of contention under the law cialms, on a single line of contention under the law of 1893, amounting to over \$40,000,000. It is not to be supposed that all or even the most of this immense amount of litigation arose from imperfect work at the first appraisement; but, if the initial appraisement and classification are correct and accurate, the work goes on smoothly, and collection of the revenue thereafter is merely a clerical work. But it is true that much of the litigation and loss of the contested cases does probably arise from the incapacity and lack of fitness of the examiner. His work is semijudicial in character, and therefore demands high intelligence, courage and spotiess integrity. It affects directly the largest interests of commerce and manufactures, as well as the principal revenues of the Government. For this it calls for technical familiarity with commercial customs.

All this Congress has heretofore expected to get, with a gentleman included, for about \$2,000 per annum, with an exceedingly frail tenure of place and no promotion for successful service. Entirely to reverse this policy calls for courage of a high order at Washington, but the "game is worth the candle." That Congress and Administration which shall solve this problem will earn for themselves enduring honor. If the problem seems difficult to deal with, it is a familiar one to every considerable merchant, and he solves it for his business on lines which the Government must follow for its vasity greater interests if it would have his success. He employs the most competent experts he can find, and relies on them to protect his interests, paying them adequately and keeping their services for life, it successful.

A first-class examiner in the Appraiser's office should receive \$3,000 to \$5,000 per annum; should be selected for fitness exclusively, and be removable only for cause not political. When this change is made, a great step will have been taken in administrative reform; the Government will promptly receive its due revenues, manufacturers the protection from unf

CONCERNING TENEMENT-HOUSES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The letter of mine you have kindly published

n this morning's Tribune was written on Saturday, in this morning's Tribune was written on Saturday, currente calamo, between two engagements; and a friend at my elbow suggests that, while admitting, as I saw fit, the necessity of leaving some shelter, even if to a certain degree unwholesome and not altogether devoid of danger from fire, for those but one degree removed from starvation and pennilessness, I ought at the same time to have called attention to the propriety of the law compelling avaricious owners of tenement-houses to expend on the places they rent out such portion of their net profits—often amounting, it is said, to as much as 10 or even 20 per cent above all expenses—as transcends the, say, 5 per cent net which is nowadays considered a good return on improved real estate. I need hardly a good return on improved real estate. I need hardly say that I heartily concur in such an obligation being enforced by legislation. I may, while writing this postscript, be permitted

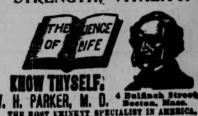
perhaps a few more words, for the purpose of widening the applicability of my closing remarks widening the applicability of my closing remarks in Saturday's letter on the subject of separating the several means of egress from a building, with special reference to fire-panic. Not only in tenement-houses, but in all structures, I think separation of this kind most desirable. It is long since I came to this conclusion, after observation, through the reports of the daily press, on destruction or peril to life and limb from fires and fire-panics. In a pamphlet printed ten years ago, which embodied a description of plans for a high office building which the present witter had been employed to make by a fire insurance corporation, he said, speaking in the third person. "He believes the danger from fire-panic (which may occur, owing to some temporary smoke arising for instance, from carelessness in the burning up of accumulations of discarded business papers, as well in a fire-proof building as in any other), to be greatly increased when the two means of egress from the building are not kept apart. Smoke seeks

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ascent and outlet by the vertical shaft nearest to it other conditions being equal), and if the same shaft is used for both elevator and staircase, and this becomes filled with smoke, there is, of course, much greater danger of panic than if only the means of dight nearer the origin of the smoke should look dangerous, while no appearance of danger should mark the other and further one."

A. J. BLOOK.

New-York, April 27, 1846.

PLATT, GRANT AND GARFIELD. CORRESPONDENT TOUCHES ON SOME THINGS

League of Monroe County read at the banquet in honor of General Grant's birthday was the subject nonor of General Grant's birthday was the subject much discussion in political circles to-day, is believed that he had McKinley in mind when said that Grant "never 'straddled,' never 'wabble and he never contended that any man or any bo of men should either 'wabble' or 'straddle'

he resigned from the United States Senate be Roscoe Conkling did, as the result of what they chose to term the treachery of Garfield to the disposition of the Republican patronage of New-York State—believe that he had in mind Garfield when in his letter he said: "When he (Grant) was a struggling officer in the service he did not join any cabal to pull a fellow-soldier down, that he

night profit by his comrade's fall." by Conkling, whose hatred was bitter. There had long been an ill-feeling between Conkling and Garfield, and it was only after the hardest work, and assurance that his influence. Platt's antagonism to Garfield was exceeded assurance that his influence was necessary, that Conkling was prevalled upon to swallow Garfield's nomination for Pres'dent and assist in the campaign nomination for President and assist in the campaign of 1890. The managers of that campaign "viewed with alarm" Conkling's belligerence, and it was not until the latter part of September that they could prevail upon him to choke down his wrath. Garnield as a politician realized the importance of New-York in his campaign, and he knew that unsure the state of the campaign, and he knew that unsure the campaign of the campaign. New-York in his campaign, and he knew that un-less the party here, which was then headed by Conkling, and of which Platt was an important factor, did not rally to his support, Hancock's elec-

tren could not be prevented.

Trusted representatives of Garfield and members

of the National Committee came to New-York to see Conkling and an agreement was reached where-by if he would come to Garfield's district and make a speech he should have control of the patronage of New-York State, in the event of Garfield's elecof New-York State, in the event of Garfield's elec-tion. General Grant, Conkling's warmest personal friend, was prevailed upon to go to Ohio, and in Warren, the capital of the Western Reserve, the greatest political meeting of Ohio was held on Sep-tember 28, 1880. General Grant presided in a wig-wam, in which were crowded 20,000 people. Conkling spoke for two hours, during which he made one of the greatest oratorical efforts of his life, but in which he never once mentioned Garfield's neme. However, the friends of Garfield were well pleased. They were lead to believe that everything was har-They were lead to believe that everything was harmony. On that frosty autumnal night Conkling and Grant were taken in a private car and on a special train to Mentor, where, in Garfield's country seat, the terms of peace were settled, and Conkling was assured that in return for his services he should have control of the patronage of this State.

From Warrer and Mentor was telegraphed the fact that all was unison and harmony in the Republican party. The love (?) feast at Mentor was pictured by Republican editorial writers in glowing colors. Simultaneously General Hancock says his impolitic and historical interview on the tank, and the voters elected Garfield.

Garfield's inauguration, his reputed disregard for his pledges to Conkling, his appointment of Robertson to the Collectorship of the Port of New York—man whom Conkling and Platt despised—Conkling resignation, followed by that of Platt, to whom was given-the so-briquet of "Me too" Platt, and Garfield's death are all matters of history.

Platt, when he was 'I in his letter that Grant did not try to "pull a fellow solder down, that he might profit by his comrade's fall," doubtiess had been reading Don Platt's life of General George H. Thomas, in which the author, in his trenchant and inimitable way, charges that Garfield, after having received the promotion of chief of staff to General Rosecrans, through the influence of Balmon P. Chase, who was then Secretary of the Treasury, and who was friendly to both, set out to augment the hatred which Secretary Stanton had for Rosecrans by writing to Chase that Rosecrans was incapable and derelict in his duties as commanding officer.

Platt, as the sole remaining colleague of Conding, evidently has not forgotten the promises of Garfield in that campaign, in which he would have been a sharer, and that was, there is little doube, what he referred to in the second quotation of his letter to the Republican League of Monroe County. mony. On that frosty autumnal night Conkline

Brooklyn, April 28, 1896. THE OFFER FROM THE RULER OF JETPORE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In calling attention on April 35 to the Marajah of Jeypore's generous offer to supply pulle institutions with certain portfolios of architectural details, you say: "The superintending of gineer of Jeypore State, Rajputana, will shortly receive and fill applications for the plates."

Annoyance and delay would doubtless be avoided if Mark Twain's advice were followed, and applications made to the lithographers, W. Griggs & Solim House, Hanover-st., Rye Lane, Peckham, Loidon. Mr. Clemens suggests ("and recommends")

don. Mr. Clemens suggests ("and recommends" that the recipients of these pertfolios "send courteous word of thanks to His Highness the Maharajah, Jeypore, Rajputana, India."

EDITORS OF "THE CRITICA"

New-York, April #